

LAST RITES OVER  
HARRISON'S BODY.

Remains Interred in Family Burial  
Lot at Indianapolis Sunday  
Afternoon.

## MANY THOUSANDS LOOKED ON.

Brief Funeral Services Were Held  
at the Residence Before Those  
at the Church—President  
McKinley Attended Both.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 17.—In the center of a hollow square, composed of fully 15,000 of his fellow-citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison were Sunday afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery.

Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate friends of General Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards behind ropes, guarded anxiously by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads the great multitude who knew him—not so well as did they who stood beside the freshly upturned earth—but who honored him and admired him fully as much.

It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. Of passionate grief there was little beyond that of the members of his family, but the tribute of respect was universal. It came from all alike—from those of his own political faith and from those who differed with him concerning what is best for the nation's good; from men who have been his lifelong friends, and from those who knew him merely by sight and to whom he never spoke.

It came from women and children, from white and black, from all conditions and kinds of people. There was no exception anywhere to the expression that the nation had lost one of its ablest men and the greatest man of his generation in his own State.

By the grave stood the chief magistrate of the nation, and behind these representatives were all the street Arabs of General Harrison's city. In them all there was but one feeling—that a man had died who was honest at all times with himself and with others and whose ability and character were such as the nation could ill afford to lose.

The weather, like that of Saturday, was unsurpassable, bright sunlight—the warm breath of spring in every breeze, and yet in the air a touch of winter that brought the blood to the cheek and a sparkle to the eye.

The services at the church and grave were simple in the extreme, all in most excellent taste. Like the proceedings Saturday, there was an utter absence of friction in everything that was done. All was well ordered and well performed.

**Brief Services at the House.**  
At the Harrison home, where the remains were taken to the First Presbyterian Church, where the full service was held, there were brief services for the members of the family and more immediate friends of General Harrison. Possibly 150 people were present. Mrs. Harrison, who had remained in her room until it was time to leave for the church.

President McKinley, accompanied by Governor Durbin, then Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Russell Harrison and Mr. Russell Harrison, then the other relatives of the dead ex-President. Directly after the members of the family came President McKinley and Governor Durbin, and following them the friends of the family.

**Serious Accident Narrowly Averted.**  
There were several thousand people around the Harrison residence as the funeral procession moved away, but the crowd there was insignificant to that which was gathered around the church. Two hours gathered around the church.

While the carriages were discharging their inmates at the door of the church, the wild clanging of a fire engine going was heard, and down the street it came, speed coming a dash of a fire truck. Its way through the crowd beyond where the police lines were formed, and for a brief space it seemed as though an accident must certainly result. The people made wild rushes in every direction to escape the threatened danger, and the driver of the truck handling his horses skillfully, all escaped without injury.

President McKinley was halfway between the sidewalk and the church when the confusion attracted his attention, and he stopped short with an expression of anxiety on his face until the truck had passed, when he resumed his walk into the church.

**Services at the Church.**  
When all had taken their seats in the church Mr. Haines advanced to the front of the pulpit platform, and, resting his left hand upon the large church Bible, opened the service by saying "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, Amen." He then read portions of scripture from the fourteenth chapter of St. John and the twenty-first chapter of Revelation, after which Doctor Haines delivered his address.

After the address Mr. Nicolls offered prayer. The services were closed with a hymn, "Rock of Ages," in a beautiful and impressive manner. This was General Harrison's favorite hymn, and it is said it is the only one he ever attempted to sing. Following the hymn, Doctor Haines read portions of scripture from the fourteenth chapter of St. John and the twenty-first chapter of Revelation, after which Doctor Haines delivered his address.

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President McKinley went to the grave with Mrs. Durbin and stood with her during the brief service. When the prayer was offered the President was seemingly deep in thought, and remained so with bowed head after the final word had been said. He stood with bowed head immediately behind the stone monument of the Harrison family, and once, when the weariness of the day had touched him, he leaned against it for a moment.

The air had begun to be chilly and the wind began to blow cold, but while some others around the grave—to protect their hands—barely raised their hats, the President kept his in his hands throughout the service. Beside him were Governor Durbin and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

The burial service was very simple and very brief. The Reverend Mr. Nicolls read the short committal and burial service, and the Reverend Mr. Haines followed with prayer.

MYSTERIOUS POWDER  
CAUSED GIRL'S DEATH.

Her Fiance, Who Had Just Arrived  
From Colorado, Arrested After  
the Funeral.

## SUSPECTED HER FIDELITY.

Admits That He Was Uneasy, but  
Declares He Was Determined to  
Marry Her—Girl Took Medi-  
cine Sent Through Mail.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Rutland, Vt., March 17.—Arrested and charged with the murder of the girl from whose funeral he had just returned, after acting as pallbearer, Aldace Vondette is now in jail and talks freely of his relations with Ida Foshburgh, the dead girl.

He says he had not seen her for eleven months; that he last week arrived here from Canon City, Colo., with the intention of making her his wife, but admits that he was suspicious of her relations with another man. The autopsy made showed that she was in a delicate condition.

Tuesday evening Miss Foshburgh, who was employed as a domestic in the home of Minor Jones, a farmer, received by mail a powder and a few minutes after taking it she died. There was nothing to show who had sent it, but it is supposed to have been mailed by two strange men who drove past the post office at Sturrah, where the Jones family lived.

Mr. Vondette is 35 years of age and a man of much property, well known in the marble business of the State. He has borne a reputation as an honest, thrifty business man. His wife died thirteen years ago and he has six children. His eldest son, 28 years old, is in business at Newcastle, Pa., and the second son is at home, where his four daughters live.

**Vondette Tells of the Engagement.**  
He has been quite a familiar figure at county fairs, as he has always had several valuable trotting horses, and at one time owned the fastest trotters in the State. He said to-night:

"I have lived in West Rutland for thirty-five years. I have known this girl ever since she was born. The idea of taking me up in this place for killing a woman!"

"I worked in West Rutland for years as superintendent of the marble works. Eleven months ago I went out to Canon City, Colo., to be superintendent of the Fremont Marble Works, a company owned in Hartland, Conn. Before I left I secured a promise from Ida Foshburgh that she would marry me. I had been keeping company with her for about a year, and when I told her I was going out West, she said she would marry me and we would live out there. I don't know whether her folks knew it or not, but I suppose they did."

"The last letter I received from her reached me on February 22, and it was in this place for killing a woman!"

"I got a letter of absence, and reached West Rutland on Thursday, March 7. I caught cold on the way, and when I got home I was quite sick. I was in the house from Friday until Wednesday. I spent Friday evening at Miss Foshburgh's home. Ida's mother had written her that I was home, and we thought she might come home that evening."

"Mr. Vondette admitted that, from letters he had received from Ida, he was suspicious of her friendliness with a certain man, but says that if he had thought anything was really wrong he would not have come 2,100 miles to see her."

He claims he did not leave the house at West Rutland on Tuesday, the day the letter was received, but that he left several days previously. He turned over to the police about twenty-five love letters he had received from Miss Foshburgh, but there was nothing in them that would aid the officers, who admit that as yet they have nothing to show that he was instrumental in sending the poison.

The strange men, wearing fur overcoats and caps, who drove past the post office Tuesday, are now being sought by the police.

## WAS BADLY INJURED.

Bridge Builder McKintock Fell  
Down Flight of Steps.

L. D. McKintock of Lexington, Mo., fell down a flight of steps Sunday afternoon at No. 125 Pine street, where he boards. He sustained injuries to the spinal cord that are serious and was taken to the City Hospital.

McKintock is a bridge builder and has been in this city for a month, but his original home is in Lexington. His family are at present in the latter place.

## LEADING TOPICS

## TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Occasional rains Monday; colder in western portion; winds becoming northwesterly. Tuesday, fair.

For Illinois—Increasing cloudiness and rain Monday; warmer in central and northern portions; east to south winds; fresh to brisk on the lake. Tuesday, fair.

For Arkansas—Rain Monday; falling temperature; winds becoming northwesterly. Tuesday, fair.

1. Ex-President Harrison's Funeral.  
Mysterious Powder Caused Girl's Death.  
Hostile Forces at Tien-Tsin Reduced.  
How the City's Money Has Been Squandered.

2. Review of Work of Missouri Assembly.  
Wireless Phones Next in Line.  
Hill Has Fun With Platt and Croker.

3. New Orleans Meet Closes This Week.  
Parker Drew With Kid McFland.  
Entries at the Various Tracks.

4. Sermons and Services in the Churches.  
Men Who Will Handle Carnegie Library Gift.  
At the Playhouses.

5. Measures Passed by General Assembly.  
6. Republic Want Ads.  
River News.  
Republic Want Ads.

7. Grain Markets.  
8. Woman Attacked by Her Pet Dog.  
Marched in Honor of St. Patrick.  
Ringing Chimes by Compressed Air.  
Decayed Oranges Gilt the Market.  
Rich Discovery of Sulphur in Russia.  
Celebration at St. Patrick's Church.

COAL SITUATION  
LOOKS OMINOUS.

Miners Determined to Declare  
Strike on April 1 Unless the  
Operators Yield.

## MITCHELL ON THE SITUATION.

President of United Mine Workers  
Takes Aggressive Stand—  
Threatened Trouble Has  
Unsettled Business.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Scranton, Pa., March 17.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the busiest men in the United States to-night. When called upon to-night his desk was covered with letters of protest and friendship.

"Yes," he said, "our resolution meant what it said. Unless the operators answer us before April 1 we shall declare a strike on that date. We don't like to do it, but business is business, and we propose to bring the anthracite situation to the same level as the bituminous, while, as you know, we have an agreement with the mine owners."

"In case of a strike the mine owners say they will never yield," he suggested. "We gave them all the time and all the courtesy to which they were entitled. I feel that the men who dig the coal are entitled to some consideration on a business basis. The mine owners don't hesitate to confer with somebody who wants to buy a mine. Why, then, should they not confer with the men who dig the coal?"

While the House waited for the Conference Committee's report it considered Senate bills. Only seventy-four members were present, and the least opposition to a measure killed it.

The bill to prevent the theft of brasses from railway cars went by the board by a few votes short of a constitutional majority—71.

The bill to cede authority to the United States Government over land at Neosho to extend the Government fish hatcheries there, also passed by a narrow margin.

The bill allowing insurance companies to recover attorneys' fees if it is shown that a plaintiff has prosecuted a suit "vexatiously" was indefinitely postponed.

The bill compelling clerks of courts of record to make return of fees charged for making abstracts of title failed by a vote of 41 yeas and 87 nays.

O'Toole entered a recess to allow the Conference Committee on the general appropriation bill to deliberate. The committee was composed of Senators Haynes, Marshall, Matthews and Representatives Duncan, McLane and Stewart. The committee reported in the afternoon and the report was adopted.

The bill to amend the general appropriation bill contains a number of additions to the House bill. They carry \$15,000 for the drainage canal litigation, \$5,000 each for a statue to Thomas H. Benton in Bellefontaine cemetery at St. Louis, and one for Governor Robert Stewart in Mount Mora cemetery at St. Joseph. Additions are also made for the new Board of Arbitration and for the enforcement of the beer inspection laws.

This practically concludes the work of the General Assembly, with the exception of the purely ministerial work of signing bills, which must be done in open session, all other business being suspended.

## DOUBLE FUNERAL MONDAY.

Death Claims Two Children in William Dischert's Home.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. William Dischert of No. 1490 Boulevard were killed on Tuesday, Saturday at 4 p. m. one of them died, and Sunday at 4 p. m. the other breathed its last. William, aged 2, succumbed to an attack of croup, and Mildred, 3 years old, died of pneumonia.

The parents are prostrated by the shock and the suddenness of the deaths. A daughter, 14 years old, who was with the children at the time of the deaths, was also taken to the hospital, but is now recovering. The body of the little boy was laid out in the room where he died, and the body of the little girl was laid out in the room where she died.

The double funeral will take place from the Dischert residence Monday. The Reverend Peter Ligon of the Holy Ghost Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Grand and Page boulevards, who christened the children, will read the funeral service over both. The bodies will be buried in the Evangelical Zion cemetery. The burial and services will be private.

## DE WET SUFFERS A REVERSE.

His Commando Broken Up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

Cape Town, March 17.—General De Wet's commando has been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

LEGISLATURE MEETS  
IN SUNDAY SESSION

Conference Report on Appropriation  
Bill Adopted and Decks  
Cleared for Adjournment.

## END COMES AT NOON TO-DAY.

House Members Whiled Part  
of Their Time Away Singing the  
Doxology and Church  
Hymns.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.  
Jefferson City, Mo., March 17.—House and Senate met this morning in recess from Saturday. It was the first Sunday meeting of the session, and was held for the purpose of taking action on the belated general appropriation bill.

The House at 11:30 p. m. Saturday had voted to disagree with the Conference Committee's report on the general appropriation bill. Three items failed to meet the views of the House. The appropriation for militia was \$40,000, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the geological survey, and the Insurance Commissioner's department was allowed \$100,000 more than some of the members believed it should have.

Before the House met a large number of members gathered on the west side of the hall and sang "With All My Heart, Mind and Strength" and "The Doxology and Church Hymns."

"Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the Doxology and other hymns.

The Russians continue to purchase land in their new concession.

**BRITISH PAPER HINTS AT WAR.**  
London, March 17.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard says:

"The railway dispute here is another of the attempts of the Russian Admiral, Alexieff, to create trouble, and unless he is relieved there will be constant friction, which will eventually lead to hostilities. He loses no opportunity to thwart the English."

Commenting editorially upon his Tien-Tsin article the Standard reminds Russia that the British fleet was present at the port of Tien-Tsin in 1900, and that Japan is burning to second the efforts of any one ready to oppose the annexation of Manchuria.

"It is a painful task thus to be compelled even to hint at contingencies so vast and disturbing, but the peril of the moment is more likely to be overcome if it is thoroughly realized that we do not shrink from such action as would be best calculated to maintain our rights."

BURLINGTON PASSES  
INTO HILL'S HANDS.

Entire System to Be Leased to the  
Northern Pacific and Great  
Northern.

## HE WOUNDED TWO MEN.

James O'Toole Opened Fire on  
Table Where Party Sat.

James O'Toole, a laborer, living at No. 623 Chetnam avenue, is locked up at the Mounted District Police Station on a charge of wounding two men late Sunday night in Mrs. Catherine Michael's saloon at No. 679 Manchester avenue.

O'Toole entered the saloon about 11 o'clock. "I'll show you how to celebrate St. Patrick's Day!" he exclaimed, as he produced a revolver and began firing at a table at which sat Mrs. Michael, Lawrence Brady of No. 313 Manchester avenue, and Thomas Lagarde of No. 680 Tenth avenue. The first bullet passed between Mrs. Michael and Lagarde and struck Brady in the left shoulder. The second struck Lagarde in the right forearm and the other shots went wild.

The shooting attracted the attention of the police, who placed O'Toole under arrest and forwarded Brady to the City Hospital. Lagarde was attended by Doctor Murphy of No. 523 Manchester avenue. Neither he nor Brady was seriously wounded.

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HOSTILE FORCES AT  
TIEN-TSIN REDUCED.

Russian General Comes From Peking  
to Look After His Country's  
Interests.

## GUARDS FACING EACH OTHER.

Twenty-Seven Soldiers of Each  
Nation Encamped on Opposite  
Sides of the Disputed  
Railway Siding.

Tien-Tsin, March 17.—There is no change in the situation developed by the Anglo-Russian railway dispute here. The Russian and British forces are still represented by small detachments, with officers camped on opposite sides of the railway siding.

The utmost friendliness is exhibited toward each other by the opposing parties, but as a measure of precaution the guards have been reduced to twenty-seven on each side in order to prevent any possible collision during the negotiations.

A Russian General arrived from Peking last evening.

Owing to the persistent rowdiness of French soldiers in the British concession, the British authorities have been reluctantly compelled to forbid the French to enter the concession unless on duty. Major Hockley, British Consul, was assaulted this afternoon in the French concession.

The Russians continue to purchase land in their new concession.

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HOW THE CITY'S MONEY  
HAS BEEN SQUANDERED.

Mr. F. N. Judson Reviews the Record of  
the Last Two Republican Adminis-  
trations in St. Louis.

Throttling of the Nagel Retrenchment Report in 1895 and the  
Hodges Bill in 1899—Salaries Increased \$100,000 by the  
Wittenberg Bill—Real Cause of Municipal Bankruptcy.

Reviewing the administrations of Mayors Walbridge and Ziegenhein in the last eight years, with especial regard to finances, Mr. F. N. Judson, in the article which follows, shows conclusively movements for retrenchment in the expenses of the city government have been fought during this time.

Beginning with the refusal of the Walbridge administration, in 1895, to notice the report of the Council Retrenchment Committee, of which Charles Nagel was chairman, and which recommended a saving of \$60,000 by cutting off needless salaries, the determination to create additional offices for political benches is made plain.

The Wittenberg bill, adding \$100,000 to Street Department salaries, was passed early in Mayor Ziegenhein's administration. Mr. Judson takes the position that with economy, instead of extravagance, Mayor Ziegenhein could have provided enough money to go far toward building a new City Hospital.

The throttling of the Hodges retrenchment bill, by which the author hoped to save the city \$108,945 a year in the Street Department, and the attempt by the Ziegenhein administration, through the sham retrenchment measure introduced by President Meier to get control of the appointments now made by the President of the Board of Public Improvements, are also cited. It is also shown that the Controller did not consider the police law in figuring out the first deficit, that of 1899, when the city's expenses exceeded its income by \$83,000.

Mr. Judson concludes by referring to the connection between the present City Hall pay roll gang and the candidacy of George W. Parker.

## BY F. N. JUDSON.

If St. Louis is cursed with four more years of Republican rule, the city will be as poor as a church mouse, no matter how much additional revenue may be raised, and the streets, sewers and alleys will be greater breeders of disease than were the thoroughfares of Havana when the United States took control. This proposition is proved by the public records and by the utterances of Republican leaders and officials during the past eight years. The City Auditor's reports show that from the decade beginning with the expiration of the Nagel administration, the expenses of the city began to grow, so that the expense accounts under the Francis and Noonan administrations sank into insignificance. That increase has continued to the present day.

Walbridge took office in the spring of 1893, and so rapidly did the city payrolls expand that on January 23, 1895, the City Council, then, as now, under Republican control, appointed a Retrenchment Committee to reduce the public expenses. Charles Nagel was at that time President of the Council, and he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee. He drew up the report which was submitted to the Council March 1, 1896. The Retrenchment Committee recommended a saving of \$60,000 by cutting off needless salaries in public expenses amounting to \$60,000 a year. The principal reductions were as follows:

Harbor and Water Department, by discharge of unnecessary employees..... \$1,000  
Street Department, discharge of unnecessary inspectors..... 4,500  
Public Works Department, abolition of department by transfer of duties to sewer department, thereby saving..... 2,700  
Park Department, abolition of office of assistant city engineer, saving..... 1,700  
Weights and Measures Department, abolition of North Levee and South Levee inspectors..... 1,500

MORE JOBS CREATED  
INSTEAD OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Nagel report was spread on the minutes of the Council and may be found in the annual report of the City Auditor for 1895-96. Besides Nagel, the members of this committee were: Franklin Ferriss, now Circuit Judge; Max Kotan and W. T. Anderson, the latter a Democrat.

The Republican administration not only paid no attention to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, but it drew fat salaries from the City Treasury for doing political work. The bill was so loosely drawn that it required a professional skill was required as a qualification for any of the newly created offices.

The best office created by the Wittenberg bill was that of Assistant Street Commissioner, a position which should be filled by a civil engineer. No qualification whatever was required, because Ziegenhein, who had just taken office, to build up his machine, now in process of destruction.

The Wittenberg bill gave birth to the great number of jobs in the Street Department. The bill created the office of enabling Ziegenhein's henchmen to draw fat salaries from the City Treasury for doing political work. The bill was so loosely drawn that it required a professional skill was required as a qualification for any of the newly created offices.

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\$600 each; three field hands (extra), \$600 each; one principal draughtsman, \$1,000; one first-class draughtsman of bridges, \$1,000; two first-class draughtsmen, \$1,000 each; four second-class draughtsmen, \$800 each; two second-class draughtsmen (extra), \$800 each; one draughtsman (extra), \$800; four district superintendents, \$2,000 each; four assistant district superintendents, \$1,200 each; one sprinkling superintendent, \$1,200; forty inspectors, \$900 each; twenty-one inspectors, each at \$83.33 per month for eight and one-half months of sprinkling, \$14,544; ninety-nine inspectors, forty-four at \$2 per day, twenty-one at \$2.25, twenty-eight at \$3 and five at \$3.25, total \$72,157; one inspector of sidewalks, \$600; thirty-two overseers (twenty-four at \$1.50 each, eight at \$2.15, three at \$4 and two at \$5), \$23,085; grand total, \$235,445.

## HODGES CUT THE SALARIES.

Captain Hodges's bill provided for the operation of the Street Department with the following force:

One civil engineer, \$2,500 per annum; two first-class clerks, \$1,500 each; two second-class clerks, \$1,000 each; one third-class clerk, \$800; four messengers, \$400 each; two first-class engineers, \$3,000 each; three second-class engineers, \$2,000 each; three third-class engineers, \$1,500 each; four fourth-class engineers, \$1,000 each; one road man, \$720 each; five fieldhands, \$600 each; three first-class draughtsmen, \$1,000 each; six second